



---

## **Design Evaluation and Technology Transition: Moving Ideas from the drawing board to the Fleet.**

***“Development issues in transitioning decision  
support technology to the Fleet.”***

---

**Jeffrey G. Morrison, Ph.D.**

**SPAWAR Systems Center  
Code D44210**

**(619) 553-9070**

**Jmorriso@spawar.navy.mil**

---

**Ronald A. Moore**

**Pacific Science & Engineering  
Group, Inc.**

**(619) 535-1661**

**Ramoore@pacific-science.com**

---



# Overview

---

- ◆ **What is decision support? How does it relate to decision aiding or advanced automation technology?**
- ◆ **Why should you care about decision support?**
- ◆ **How do we incorporate decision support into C4ISR systems? - Decision Centered Design**



# What is decision support?

---

- ◆ **Identifying all the data required to make a decision, gathering it together organized as meaningful information**
  - presenting it where it is needed,
  - when it is needed,
  - the way it is needed.
- ◆ **Note: Decision support is philosophically different from decision aiding and adaptive automation in that by design we do not take decision making away from decision makers by reallocating it to automation.**



# What is decision support and why should you care?

---

- ◆ Fleet decision makers are faced with too much *data* - not enough *information*.
- ◆ ONR has conducted significant research effects of stress on tactical decision makers & how they can be mitigated through decision support & training interventions Reduced manning requirements, complex mission requirements, etc. further exacerbate the problem.
- ◆ SSG XVI “Command 21 - Speed of Command” recommended & CNO endorsed immediate application of **User / decision-maker centered design; Decision support technologies to command & combat echelons.**



# Decision Centered Design

## Command 21 - “Speed of Command”

*“Enabling ‘Knowledge-Centric Warfare’  
for Fleet Decisionmakers”*

### OPNAV N6M

**CDR JP Clagger**  
**(703) 601-1483**

[clager.james@hq.navy.mil](mailto:clager.james@hq.navy.mil)

### SPAWAR PMW-133

**Peggy Ingerski**  
**(619) 537-0126**

[ingerskm@spawar.navy.mil](mailto:ingerskm@spawar.navy.mil)

### SSC D44

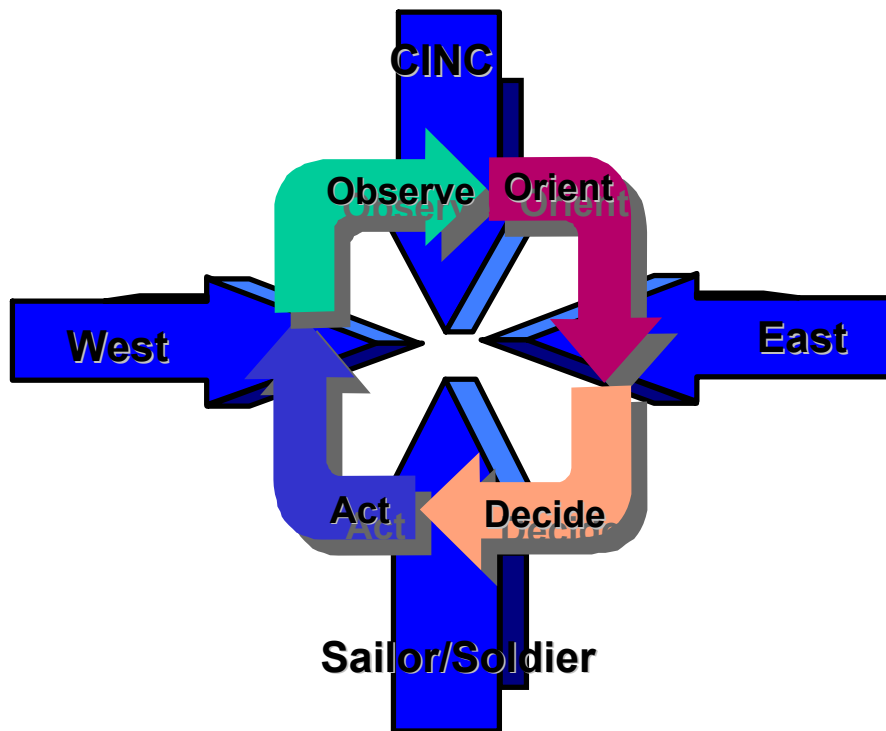
**Jeffrey G. Morrison**  
**(619) 553-9070**

[jmorriso@spawar.navy.mil](mailto:jmorriso@spawar.navy.mil)



# Knowledge Centric Warfare: Increasing the Speed of Command

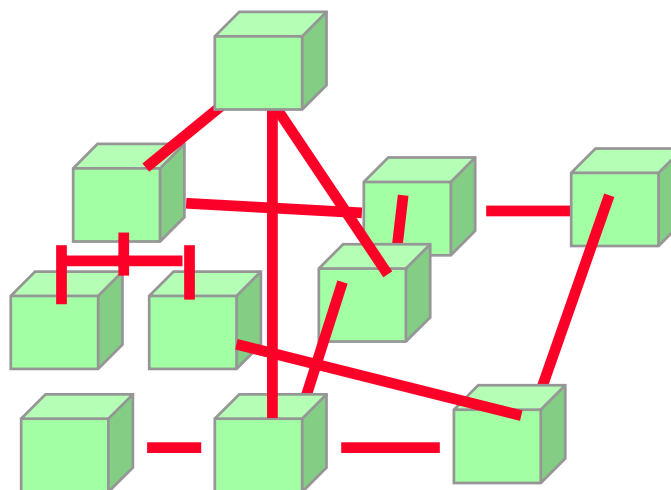
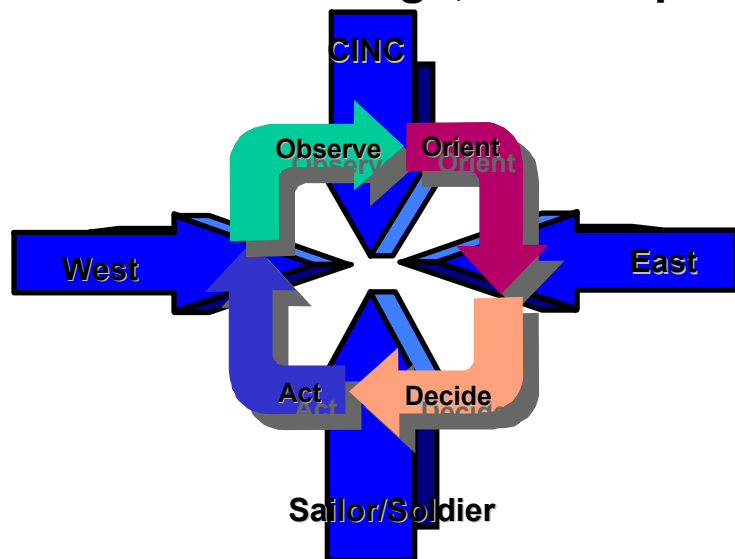
**Move the knowledge, not the people**





# Rethinking Organizations in a Networked World

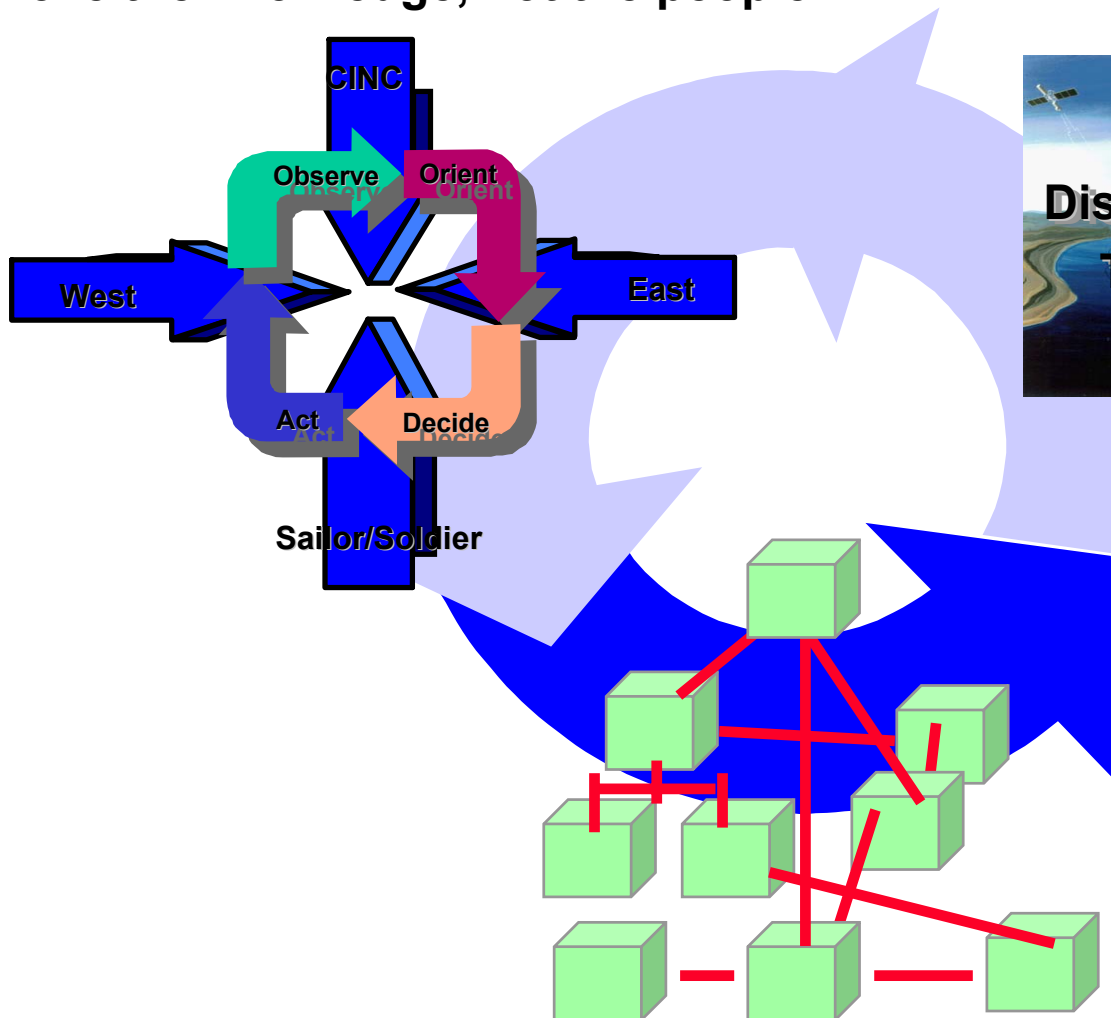
Move the knowledge, not the people



**Networked  
Organizations  
(Adaptive, 3-D)**

# Knowledge-Centric Warfare

Move the knowledge, not the people



**Networked  
Organizations  
(Adaptive, 3-D)**

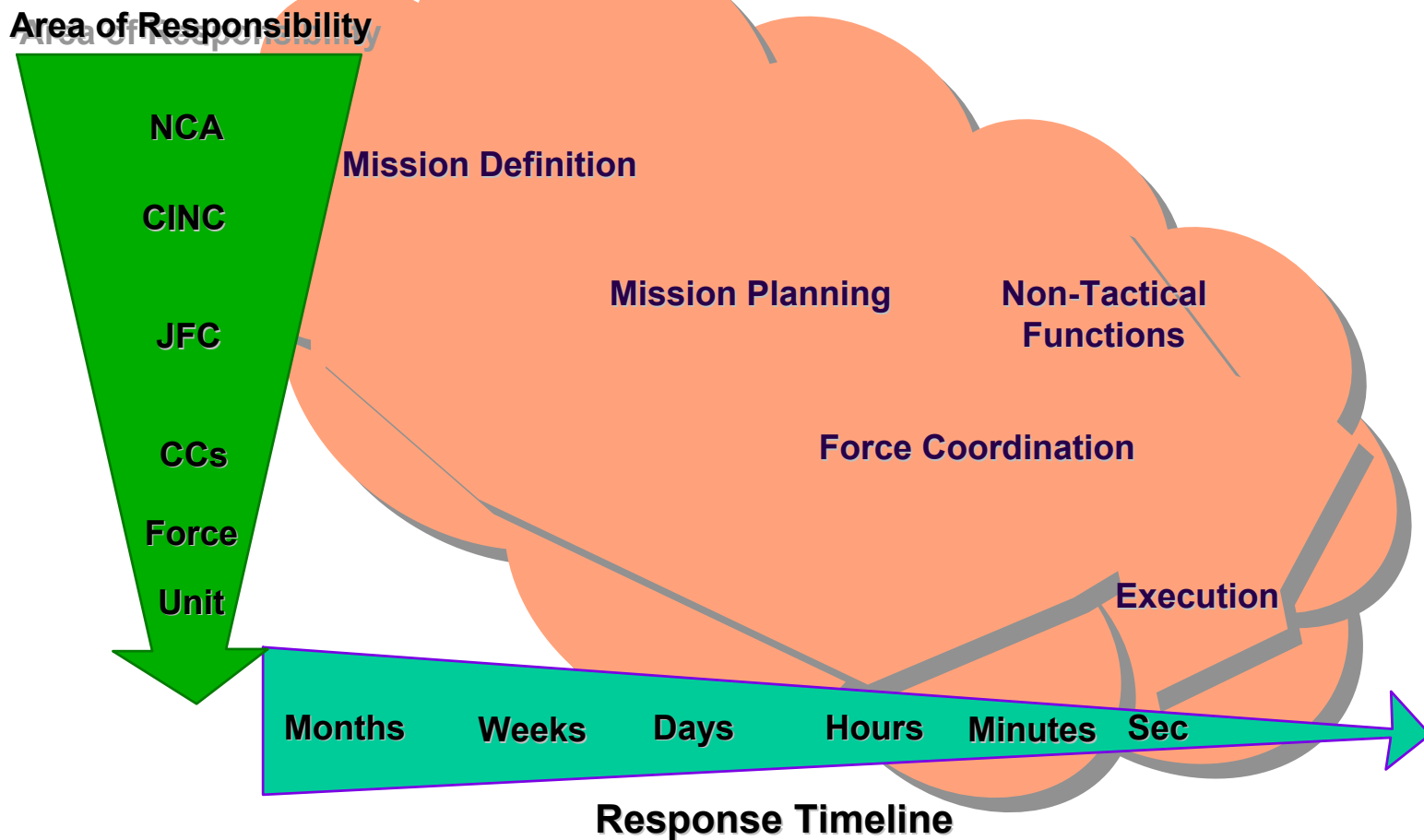


# C4ISR Today





# Tomorrow: Precision Execution Through Totally Integrated C4ISR





# Decision Support: Implementation Issues

---

- ◆ **What is required to implement decision support technology?**
  - Understanding of the underlying need for decision support technology in a specific application.
  - Understanding of what other technologies & trends relate.
  - Vision of how the technologies fit together
    - N-tier C4I infrastructure
    - A systems engineering methodology that incorporates Cognitive Task Analyses / Knowledge Engineering.



# Decision Centered Design Family Tree

6.1  
Decision Making  
Research

6.1  
Cognitive  
Modeling

6.2 TADMUS  
DSS for Aegis CO/TAO

6.1/6.2  
Human  
Factors

SSG - Command 21 Vision,  
Network-Centric / IT-21 Architectures,  
Knowledge-Centric Warfare

6.3 TADMUS to Sea  
DSS variants for  
CJTF-BWC & DD-21

6.4 Decision-Centered Design  
Develop design process &  
decision support tools for CJTF

// FY 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02//

SSG XVI  
CNO brief

CNO  
approval

DCD start



# The Command 21 Problem

---

- ◆ Fleet decision makers are faced with too much *data* - not enough *information*.
  - Fog of War and stress exacerbates the problem.
  - Reduced manning requirements, complex mission requirements, etc. further exacerbate the problem.
- ◆ TADMUS, et al. demonstrated that effects of stress can be dramatically mitigated through:
  - User / decision-maker centered design
  - Decision support technologies
- ◆ Fleet information systems are often not designed to support the decision makers.



# DCD Project Objectives

---

- ◆ **To meet the Navy's Needs, the DCD project must:**
  - **Develop a formal design process that addresses the needs of the user.**
  - **Evaluate the design process in terms of operational impact across a variety of Navy applications and command echelons.**
    - **Training**
    - **Manning**
    - **Doctrine**
  - **Establish entry & exit criteria for program managers.**
  - **Adapt TADMUS tools and methodologies for other users, e.g. CJTF, HQ-21, Ring of Fire, JCC(X), etc.**
  - **Research, identify, integrate and leverage other enabling decision support technologies.**
  - **Integrate decision support technologies with current & planned, Navy C4I & combat system, infrastructure .**

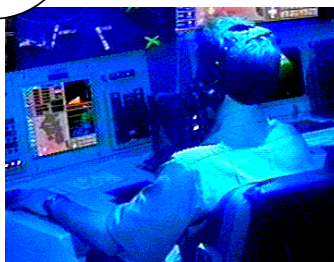


# DCD is a New Focus for Systems Engineering

## Cognitive Task Analysis & NDM

*Presentation  
Technology*  
*Knowledge  
& Expertise*  
*Information  
Requirements*  
*Training  
& Doctrine*  
*Performance  
Barriers*  
*Information  
& Decision  
Theory*

***Stressors:***  
***Time Pressure***  
***High Stakes***  
***Uncertainty***  
***Must do something***



***Decision  
Requirements***

***Decision Centered  
system design***  
+  
***Decision Centered  
training***  
+  
***Decision Centered  
organization***

**Improved  
Decision  
Making  
&  
Reduced  
Manning**



# Naturalistic Decision Making

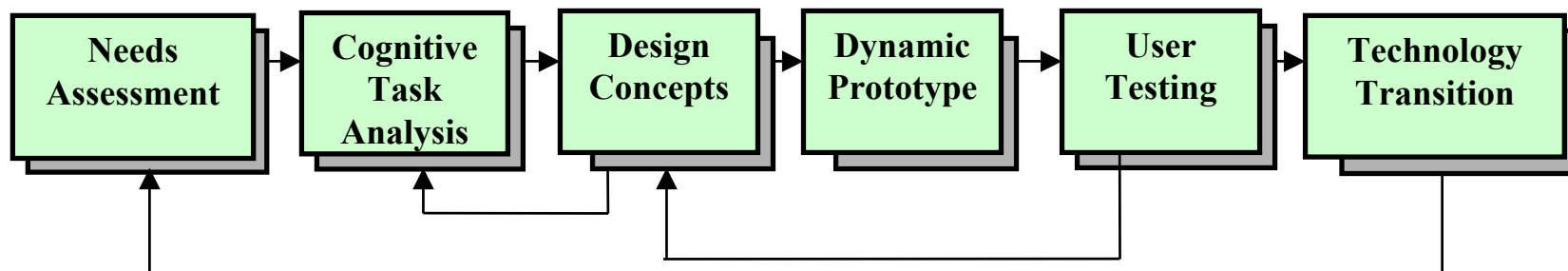
---

- ◆ **Experts make decisions differently from novices.**
  - Experts use heuristics as decision making shortcuts.
    - Recognition-Primed Decision Making
    - Explanation-Based Reasoning
  - Heuristics lead to *biases* & can cause *error*.
    - Framing
    - Anchoring
    - Confirmation
- ◆ **Stress Affects Performance.**
  - Hypervigilance (Impulsive action)
  - Intolerance of ambiguity
  - Fixation on primary task / Tunnel vision
  - Less communicative
  - Short-term memory degradation





# DCD Functional Process



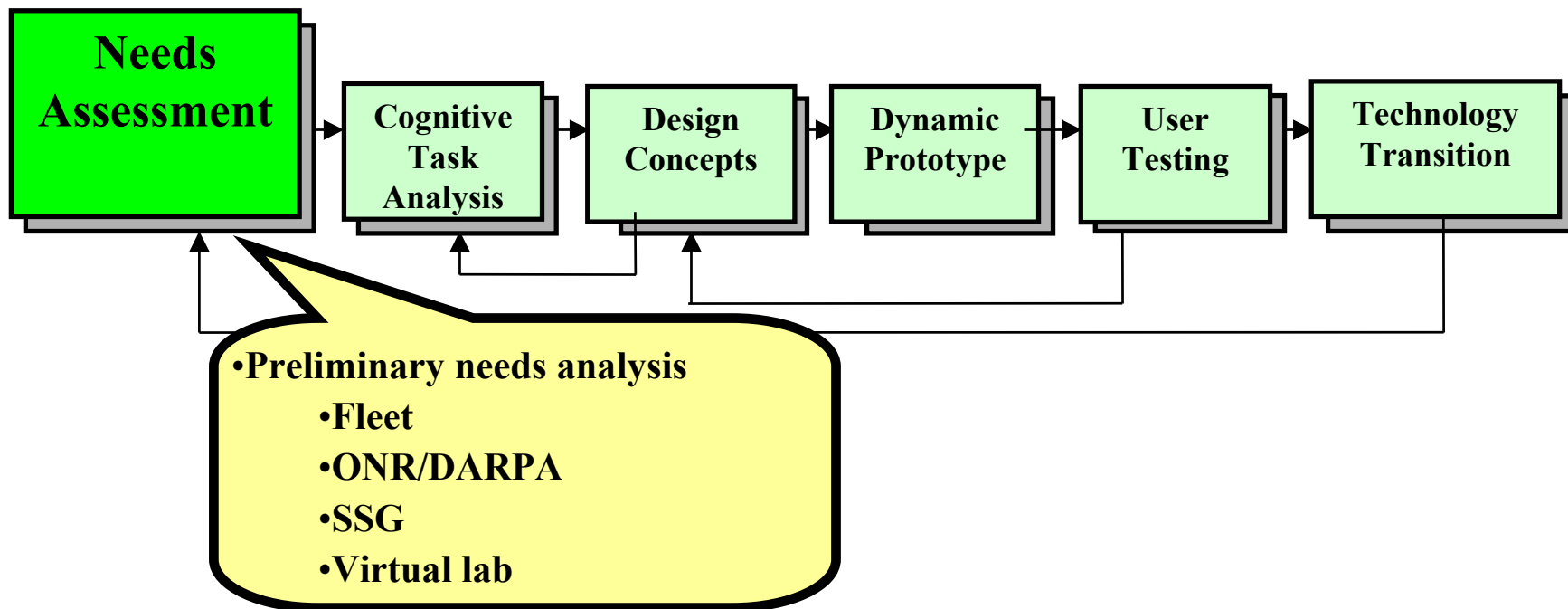
DCD is necessarily:

- Based on user & SME inputs,
- Reliant on rapid prototyping,
- Employs empirical, scenario-based testing,
- An iterative process.



# Needs Assessment

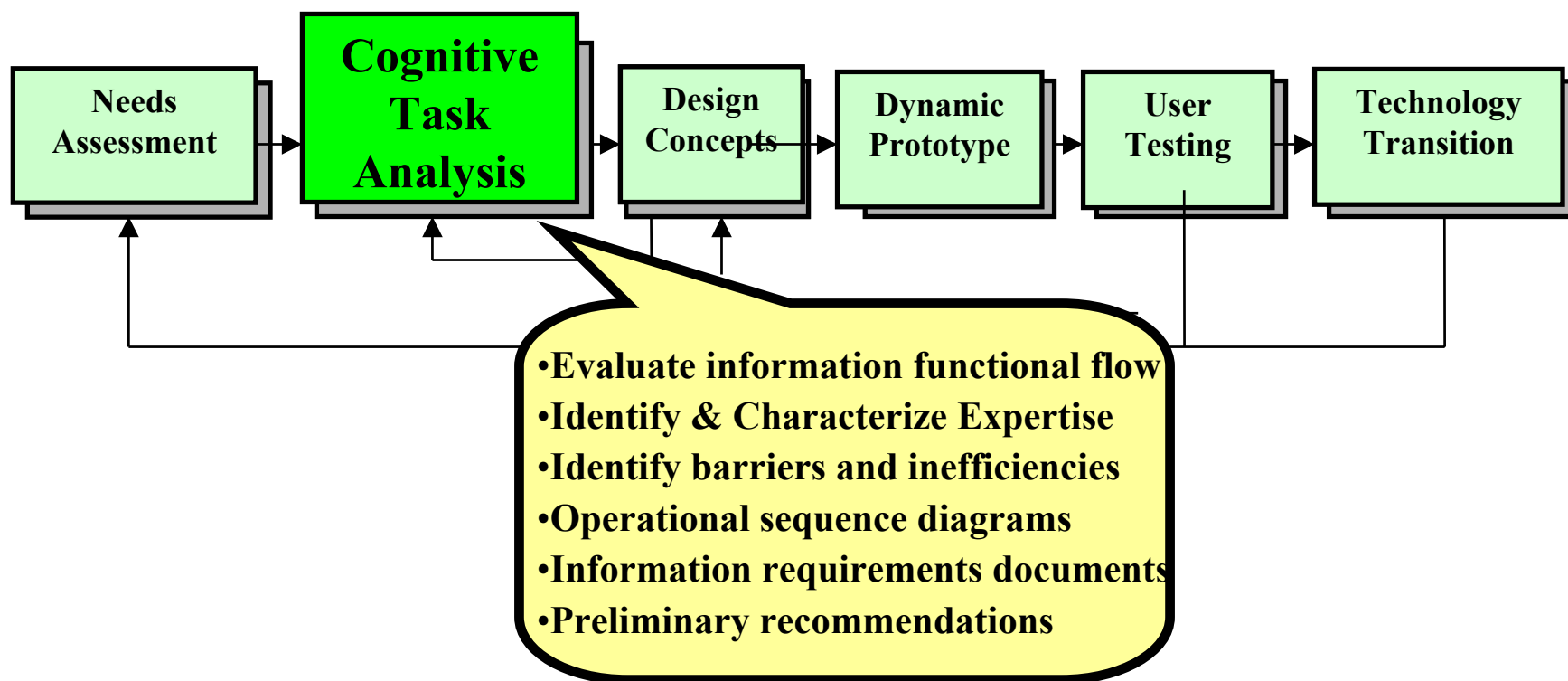
Identify Triggers for Implementing DCD Process





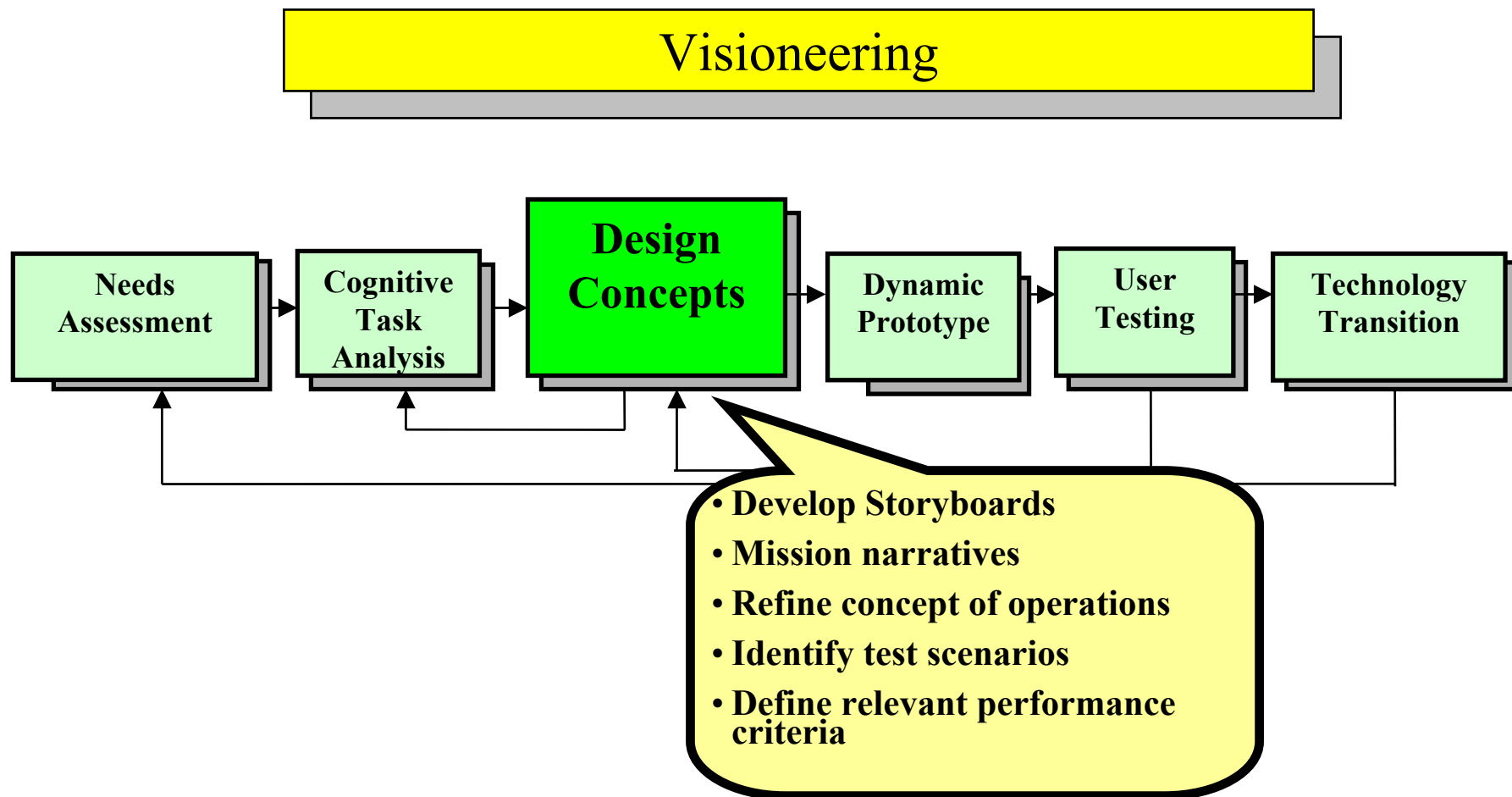
# Cognitive Task Analysis

Develop a Formal representation of the decision makers' tasks



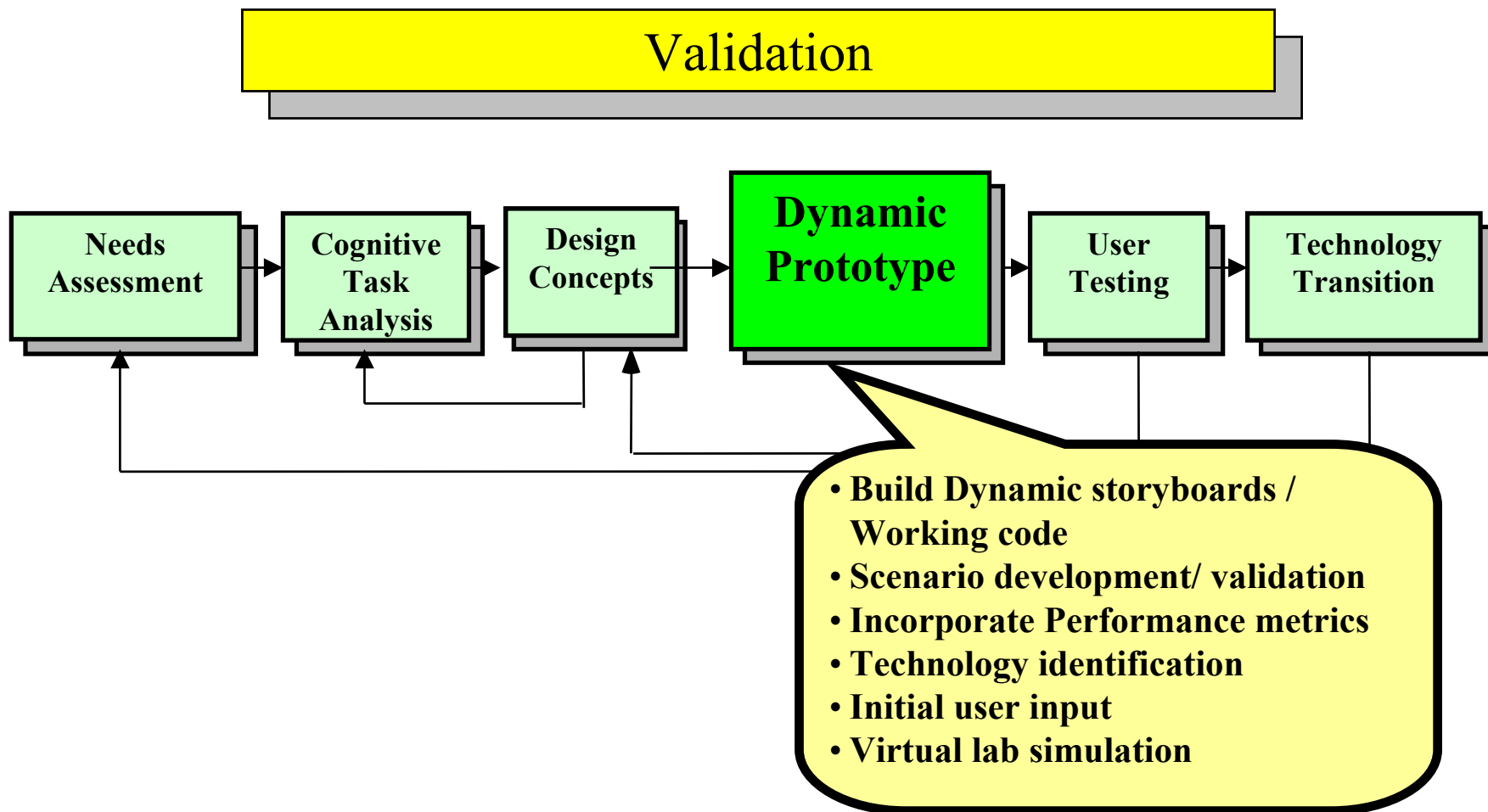


# Design Concepts



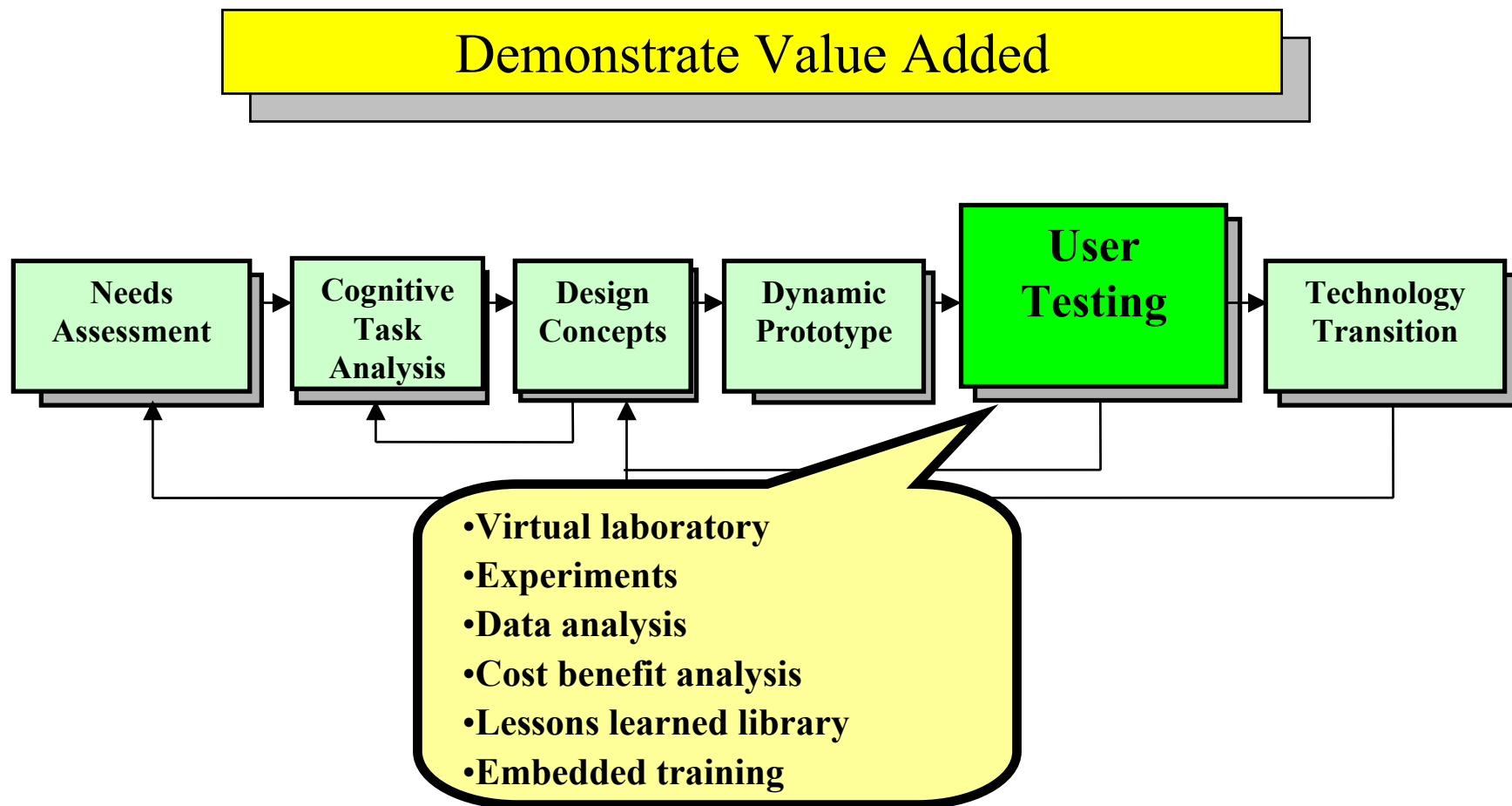


# Dynamic Prototype



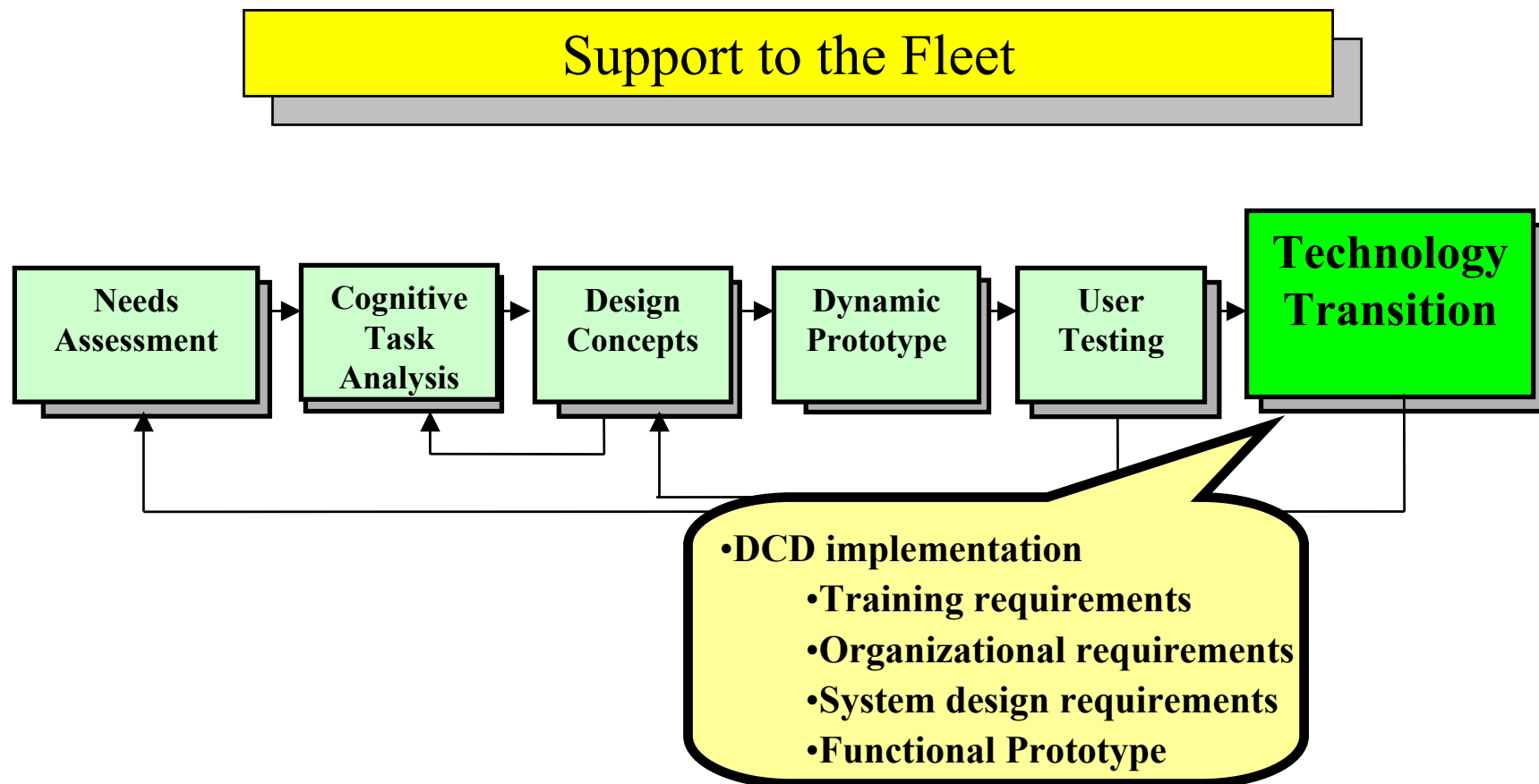


# User Testing





# Technology Transition

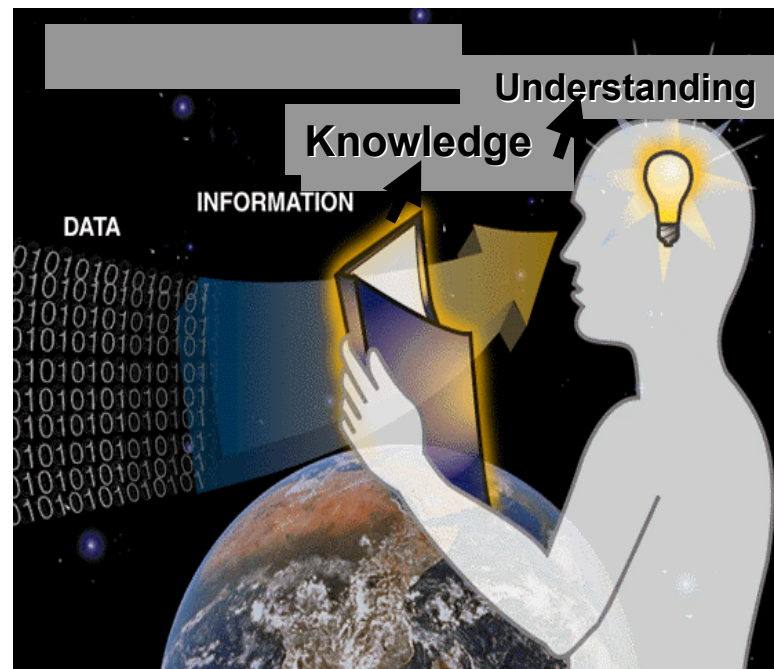




# Centers of Gravity for Information Technology

## The Next Generation Levers:

- Collection and fusion
- Webs and nets
- Automated reasoning
- Collaboration
- Human-computer interaction
- Cognitive support



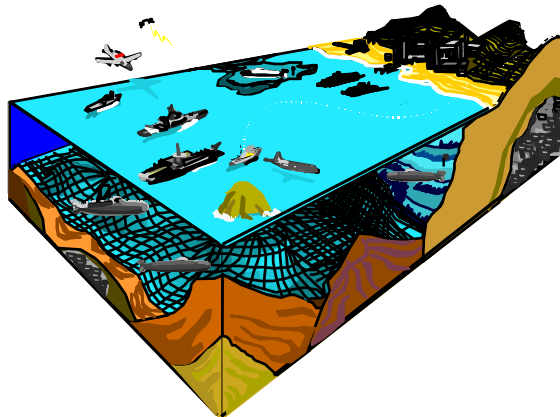




# Transforming Information Into Knowledge

---

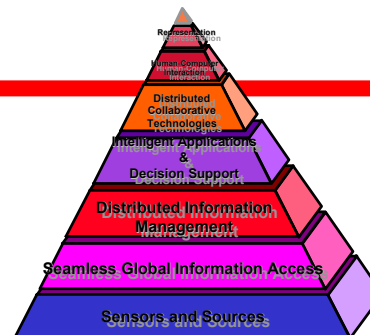
- **Systems with higher order reasoning capabilities**
  - **Access to, and Aggregation of data**
  - **Interaction between Information**
    - **Introspection & Evidential Reasoning on Information**
- **Synergy between computational and cognitive reasoning**
- **Visualization of complex knowledge**



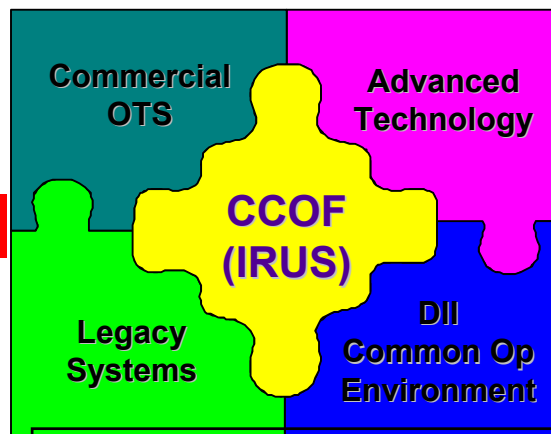
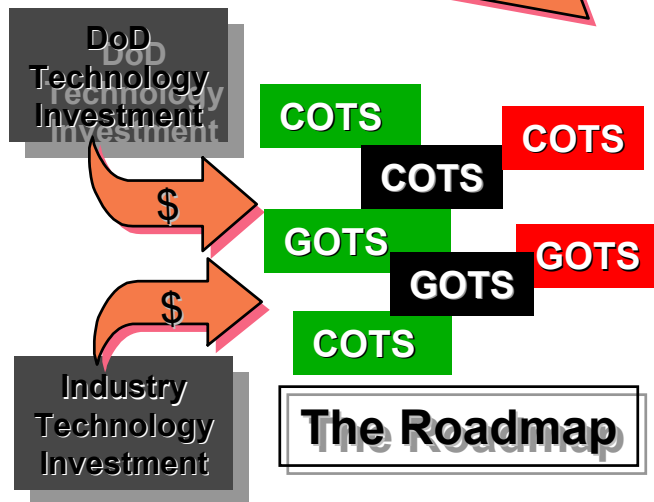
# Next Generation C4ISR Through Focused Investment



Investment



**Notional Architecture**



AWE  
ACTD  
JWID  
....

**Transition**

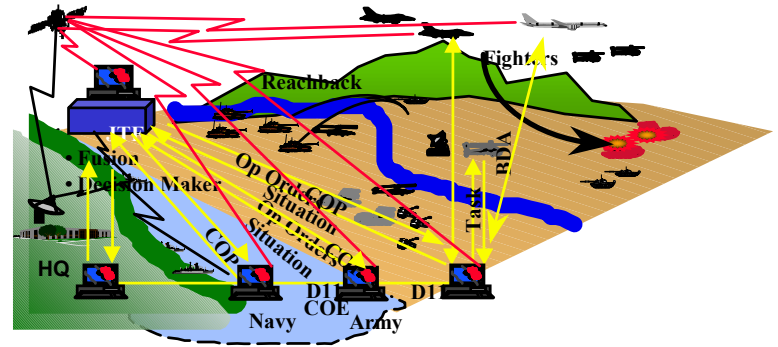




# Current State of C4ISR:

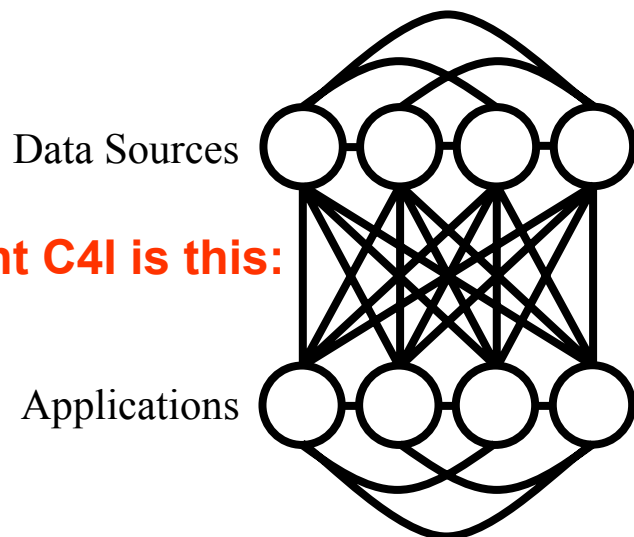
## *Serious challenges to implementing Decision Support*

- Multiple data architectures
- Multiple Data Types
  - Real Time Tactical
  - Intelligence Databases
  - Imagery
  - Multimedia
  - Non-tactical (MS Office products)
- Conflicting data from redundant sources
- Tower of Babel process architecture cannot integrate/deconflict data from multiple data architectures
- User application specific data access (users cannot drill into other applications' data)
- Limited scalability of data server synchronization
- Minimal information awareness, access, and delivery within and across communities
- Commanders have limited and inflexible information resource control





# Current C4I is an impediment to implementing Decision Support Technology



**Stovepipes !**

- ◆ Numerous Independent Data systems
- ◆ Data and applications intertwined
- ◆ Data from one system not available to others
- ◆ Poorly integrated - bridges ad-hoc and often incompatible
- ◆ Complex, high skill levels required, and lifecycle cost prohibitive (development and maintenance)



## Decision Support Requirements from C4ISR

---

- ◆ **Easy access to all kinds of data**
- ◆ **Compatible with both legacy and long term C4I infrastructure**
- ◆ **Allows Intuitive displays based on CTA & Cognitive theory**
  - Multi-dimensional browsing (*geographic, spatial, temporal, relational, etc.*)
- ◆ **Data drill down capabilities**
- ◆ **Automate simple processes for user (*conversion, formatting, display, updating*)**
- ◆ **Provide automation for user definable tasking (*state id, task completion, alerting, etc.*)**

# **LEIF - Lightweight Extensible Information Framework**



***SPAWAR SYSTEMS CENTER***

***Rey Yturralde, Code D44201***

***(619) 553-4128***

***yturralde@spawar.navy.mil***



# Design Criteria

---

- ◆ **Implement a flexible client architecture that allows the addition of new data sources and client capabilities at minimal cost/effort**
- ◆ **Implement client architecture that can be as thin as possible**
  - Demand loading of classes/functionality
- ◆ **Utilize existing data sources**
  - TDBM, ITS, MIDB, ASAS, etc.



# Philosophy / Approach

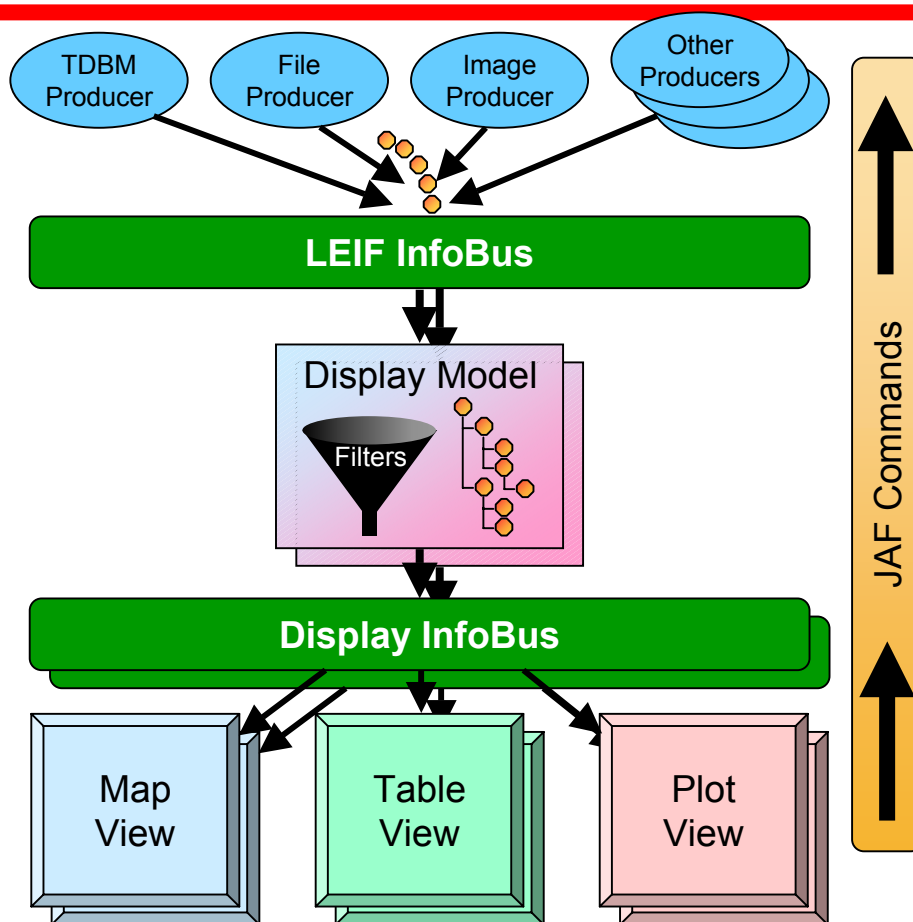
---

- ◆ **Data should be treated as display-independent objects (Model/View/Controller)**
  - Model contains the core functionality and data
  - View displays information to the user
  - Controllers handle user input
- ◆ **Browsers/Viewers are used to display & interact with data along specific dimensions**
  - Use data-view tools for specific product display
- ◆ **Build as a development environment**
  - 3rd party addition of new data sources and viewers
- ◆ **Use emerging industry standards wherever possible**





# LEIF Architecture Overview



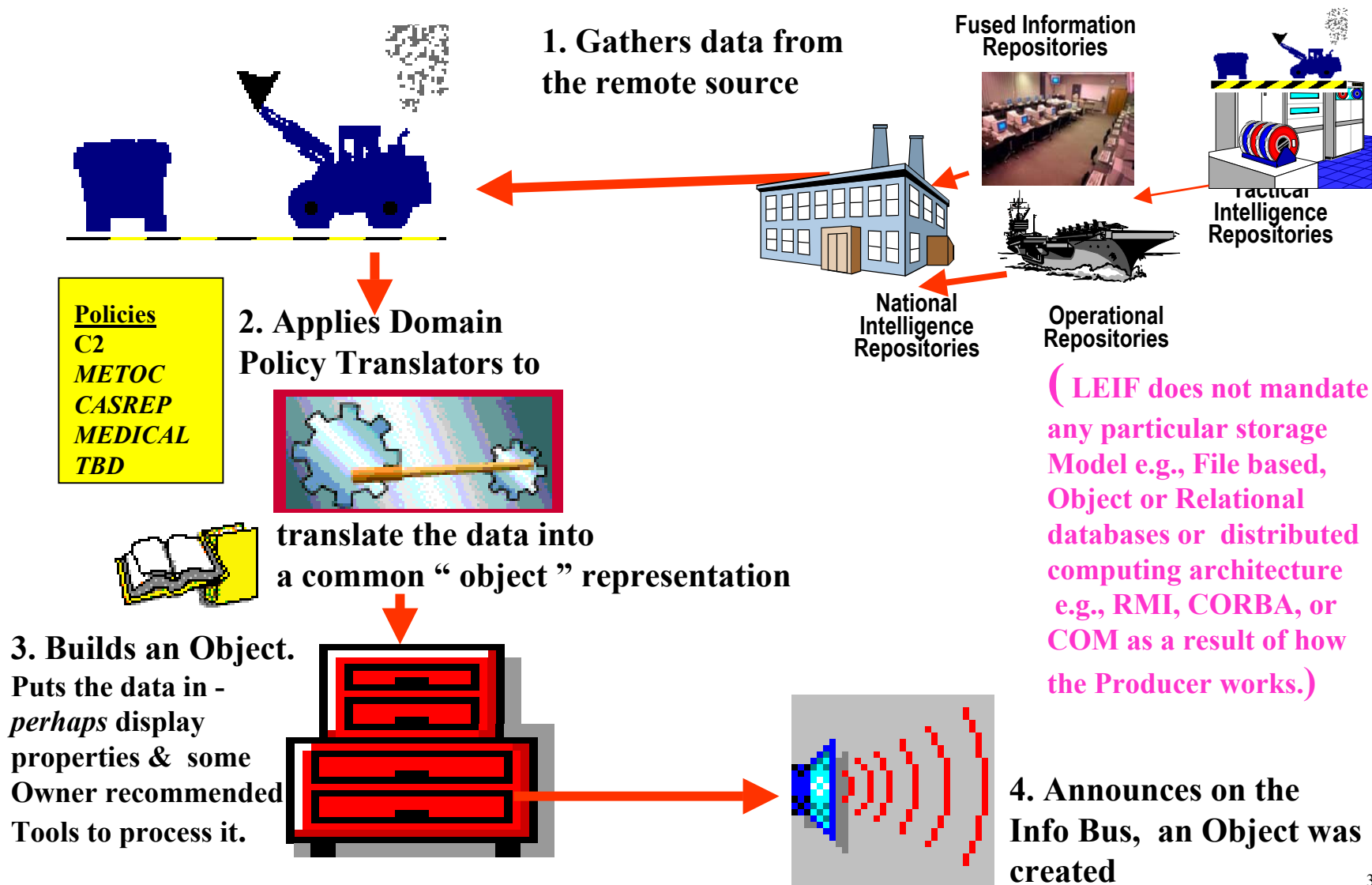
## ◆ LEIF is a Framework

- Independently developed Extensions are "plugged in"
- Producers interface to any data source
- Consumers process produced data

## ◆ Views display processed data in multiple configurations

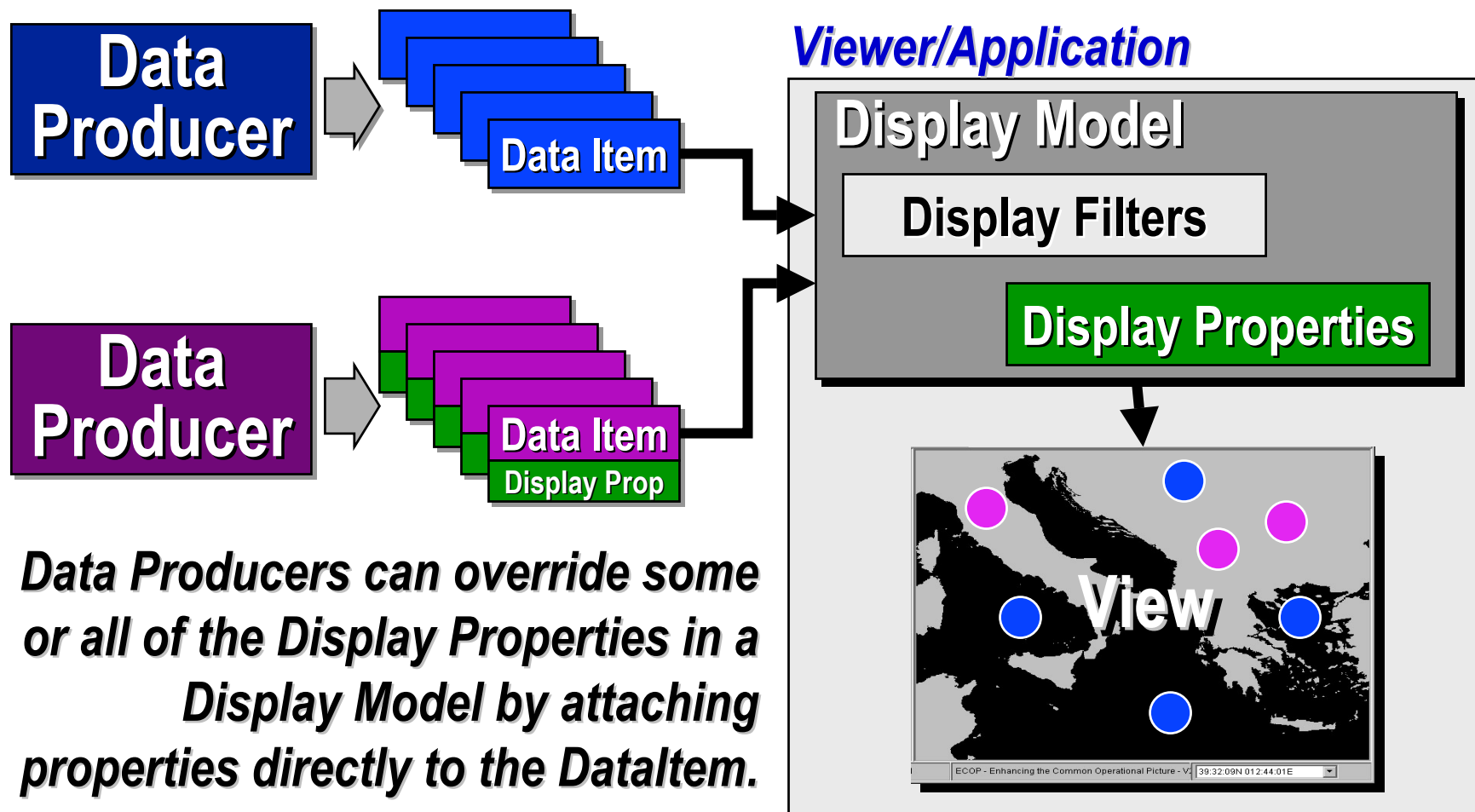
## ◆ Display Model - a Consumer; organizes and filters data for Views

# How a LEIF Producer works

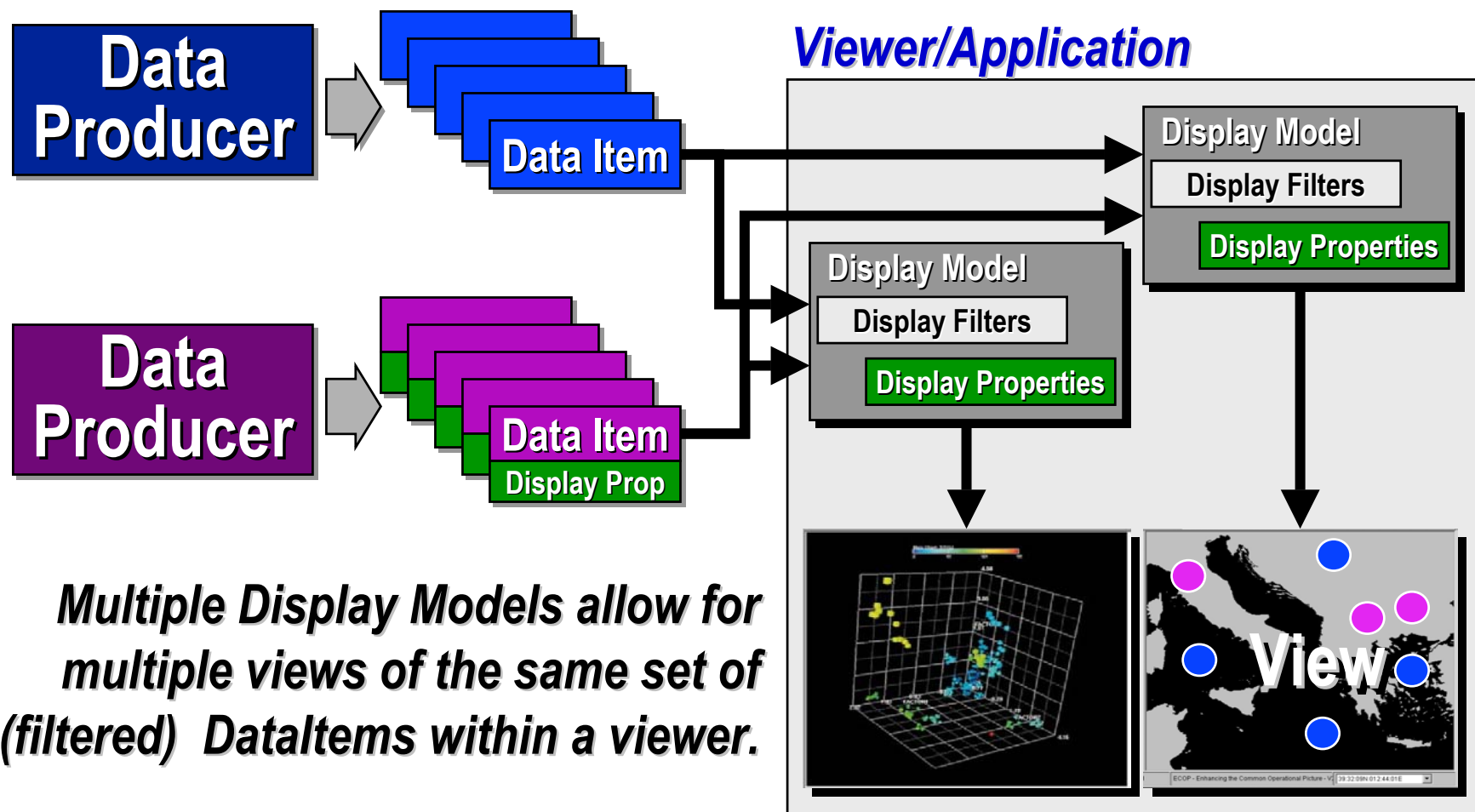




# Display Models & Filters



# Multiple Display Models



# How the LEIF Display Manager works

## 1. Data Producer:

Provides Display Properties for the data type: **Tank**

Image +



		
Color: Sand	Color: Green	Color: White
Speed: Km/hr	Speed: mph	Speed: mph
Weight: Kgs.	Weight: lbs.	Weight: lbs.
Fuel: Liters	Fuel: Gals	Fuel: Gals

Data Producers can Override some or all of the Display Properties in a Display Model

## 2. Display Model:

Manages data item Selection

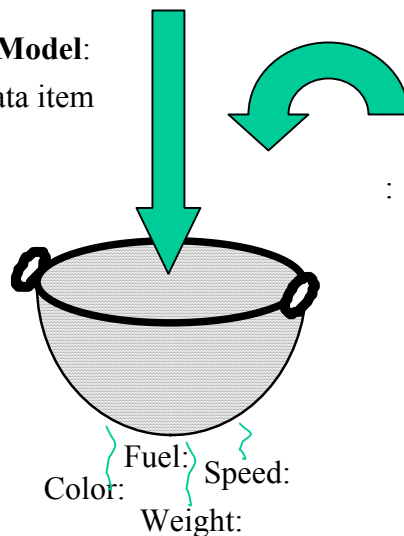
## 3. Display Model:

May have user-specified Display Characteristics for the data type **Tank**:

Color: Yellow & blue  
Speed: Km/day  
Weight: Stones  
Fuel: Bales

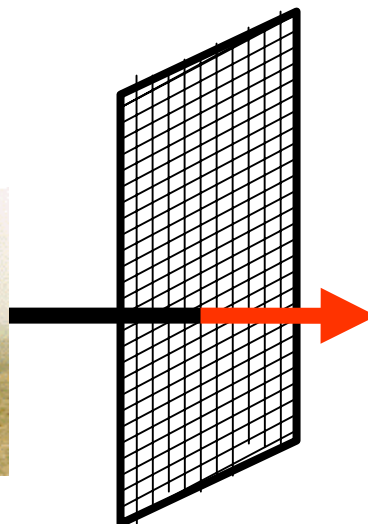
## 4. Display Model:

Filters the display properties, recognizes “data type Tank” and adds Display Characteristics



## 5. Display Model:

Announces the data item is available, to be displayed this way.



Color: Green  
Speed: Km/hr  
Weight: lbs.  
Fuel: Gals



# **LEIF built using COTS / MOTS Technologies**

---

- ◆ **JavaBeans**
  - InfoBus
  - JavaBeans Activation Framework
  - BeanContext
- ◆ **JFC/Swing**
- ◆ **JDBC, JNDI, JMF, JavaHelp, JNI, Servlet, JSDT (being examined)**
- ◆ **ECMAScript (JavaScript Standard)**
- ◆ **CORBA, COM**
- ◆ **XML**



# Active Desktop

---

- ◆ **Capabilities**
  - Drag & drop objects from any application onto any other application/container
  - Changes to an object in an application are reflected in all other applications using the same object
  - Automatic type/format conversion for app ingest
- ◆ **All DataItems are present in all Display Models, therefore simple manipulation of Display Model handles LEIF apps**
- ◆ **Use ActiveX bridge to drop into Microsoft Office products**
  - Conversion agents to format DataItems



# LEIF Developer Summary

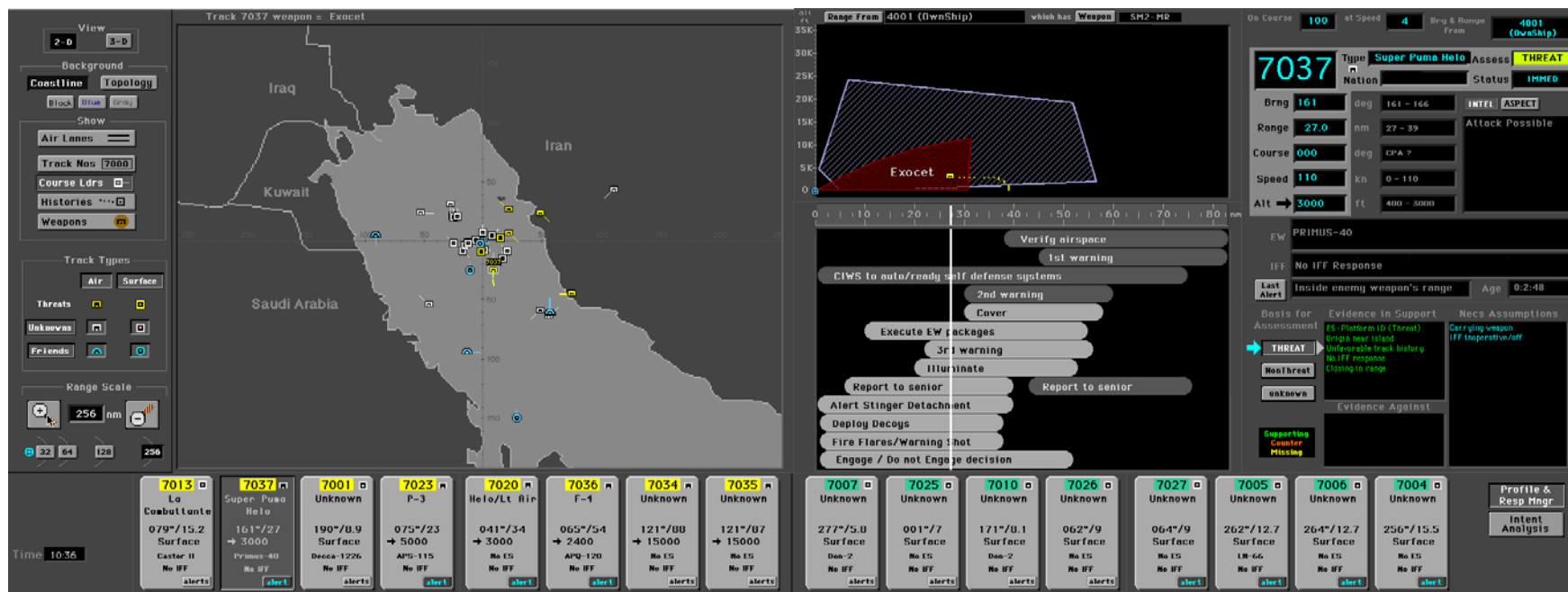
---

- ◆ **A developer who wants to create a Producer needs to know:**
  - How to represent their DataItems (allowable attributes and types)
  - How to register and submit DataItems to the InfoBus
  - How to add JAF commands
- ◆ **A developer who wants to create a View should know:**
  - How to use the display model
  - How to respond to events that the model has changed (TBD)
  - How to invoke JAF commands on displayed DataItems
  - LEIFv3 will provide APIs to add toolbars and menus to common top-level window





# TADMUS DSS-2: CIC Conceptual Design



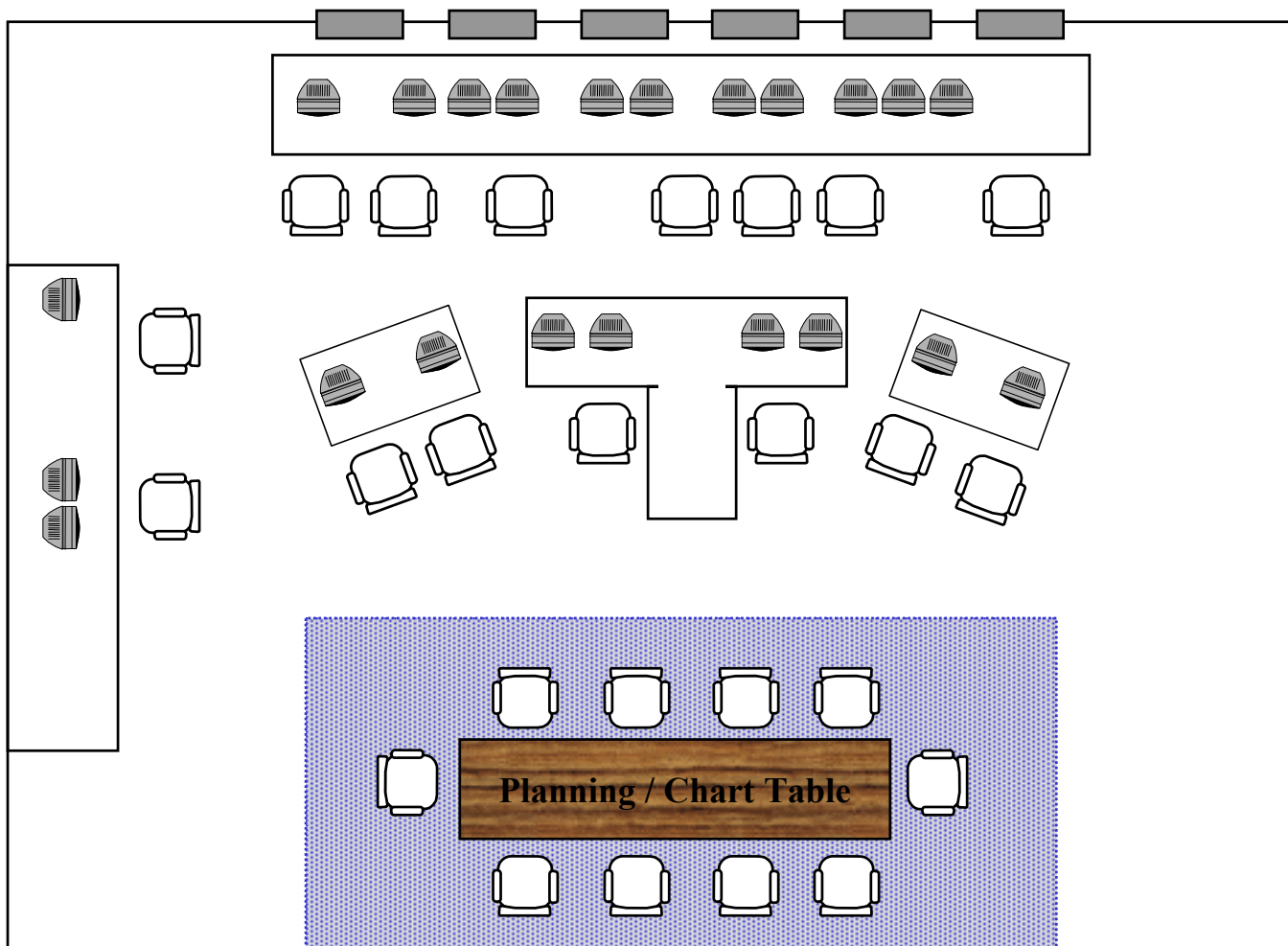
*For additional information:*

Jeffrey G. Morrison, Ph.D.  
SPAWARSYSCEN  
53570 Hull St., Code D44210  
San Diego, CA 92152-5001 USA  
(619) 553-9070  
E-Mail: jmorriso@spawar.navy.mil

Ronald A. Moore  
Pacific Science & Engineering Group  
6310 Greenwich Drive, #200  
San Diego, CA 92122  
(619) 535-1661  
E-Mail: ramoore@nosc.mil



# USS Mt. Whitney JOC - After Recent Re-Design





## Lessons Learned - CJTF

---

- ◆ **BWC needs assistance integrating data and defining and displaying information to the CJTF and the battle watch when dealing with operational issues**
  - Intuitive “Summary” graphics
- ◆ **Anchor Desks need tools to facilitate providing “value added” information to the BWC**
  - collaboration tools, graphical representations of relevant data
- ◆ **Anchor Desks need ability to effectively monitor tactical / operational displays**
- ◆ **JOC requires an effective communications capability between watchstations**



## **Lessons Learned - CJTF (contd)...**

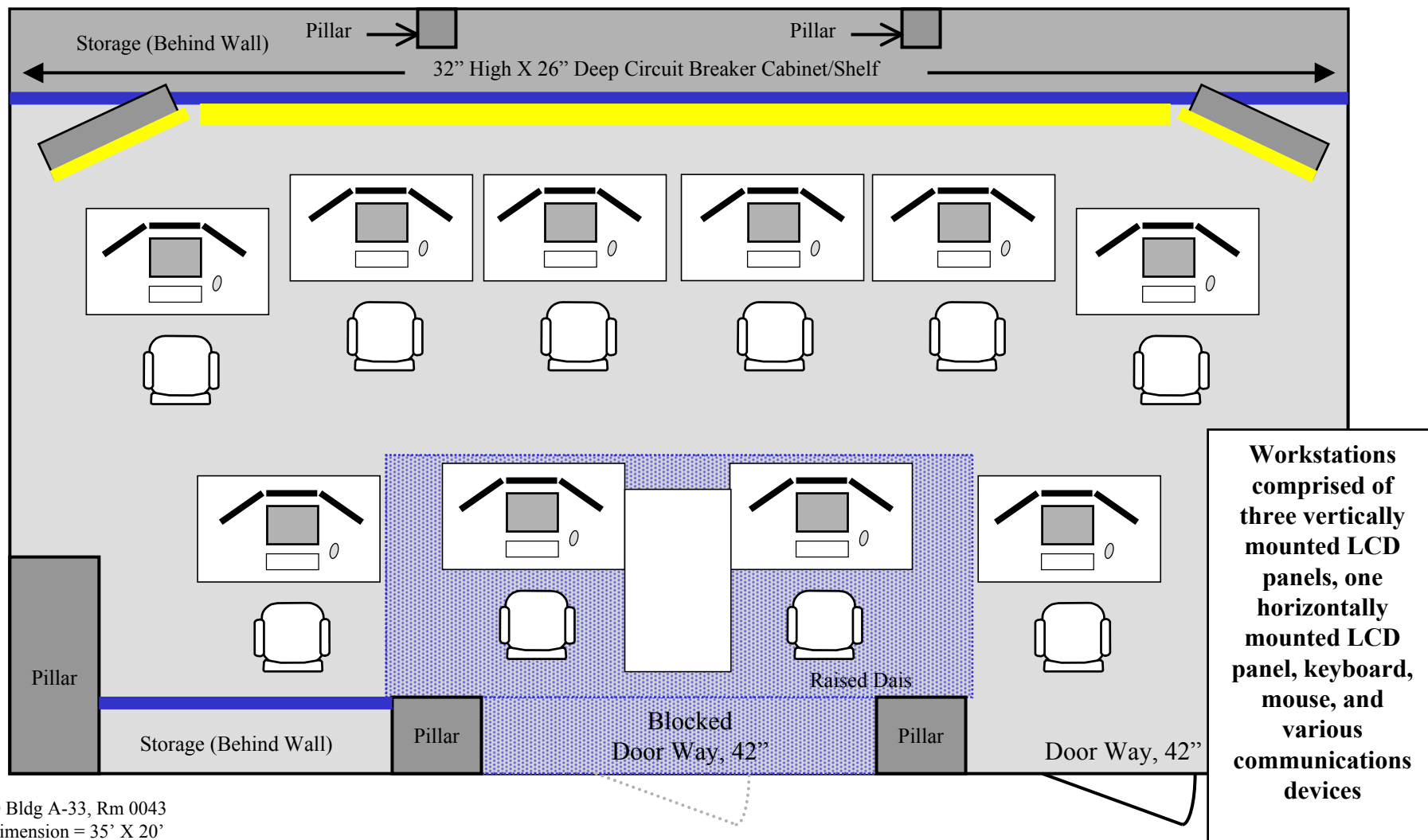
---

- ◆ **BWC/Anchor desks need embedded training capability to accelerate learning curve for “augmentee” personnel**
- ◆ **Legacy displays are not optimal in supporting exchange of relevant information and aggregating data to represent meaningful information**
- ◆ **Collaboration across anchor desks is complicated by a myriad of applications and C4I metaphors being used (Windows/X-Windows/Internet browsers/GCCS-M, etc.)**



# The CJTF Conceptual redesign...

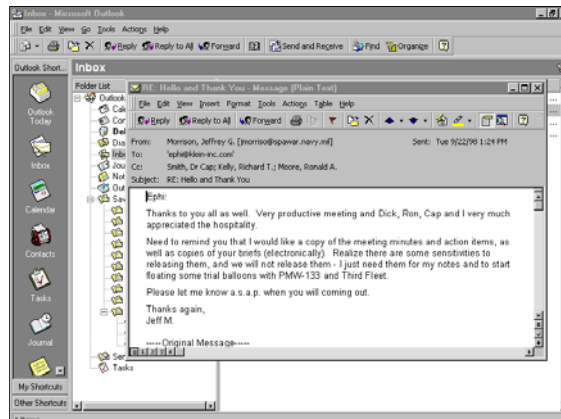
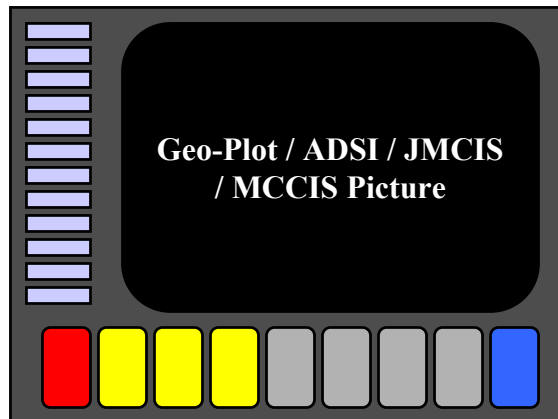
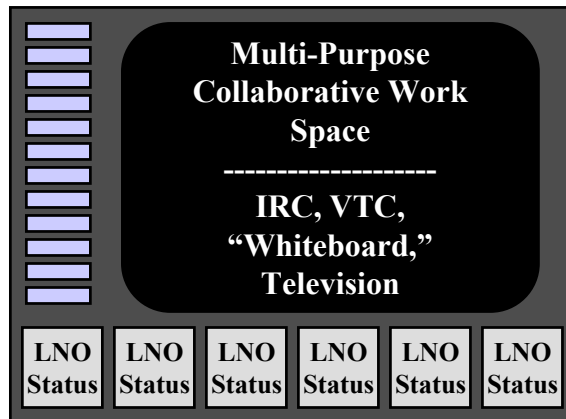
## Proposed Layout



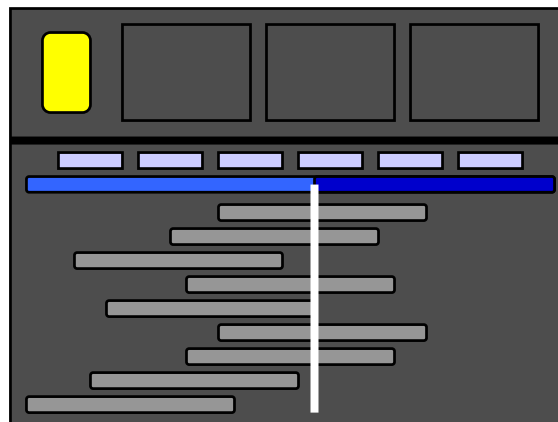


# CJTF DSS Conceptual Design

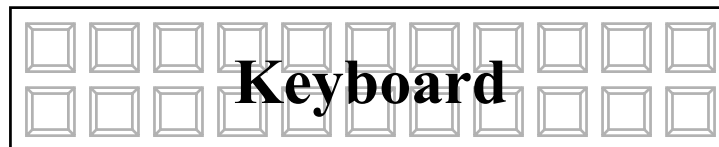
*Common design features across numerous function- and task-customized workstations (e.g., BWC, Anchor Desks, CJTF, etc.)*



Communications  
Access Panel  
(Secure and  
Un-Secure Radio R/T  
Circuits)



(Lower display  
inset horizontally  
into work  
surface)



Left-most and  
right-most  
displays angled  
20° - 30° toward  
user

STU-III  
Phone

POTS  
Phone



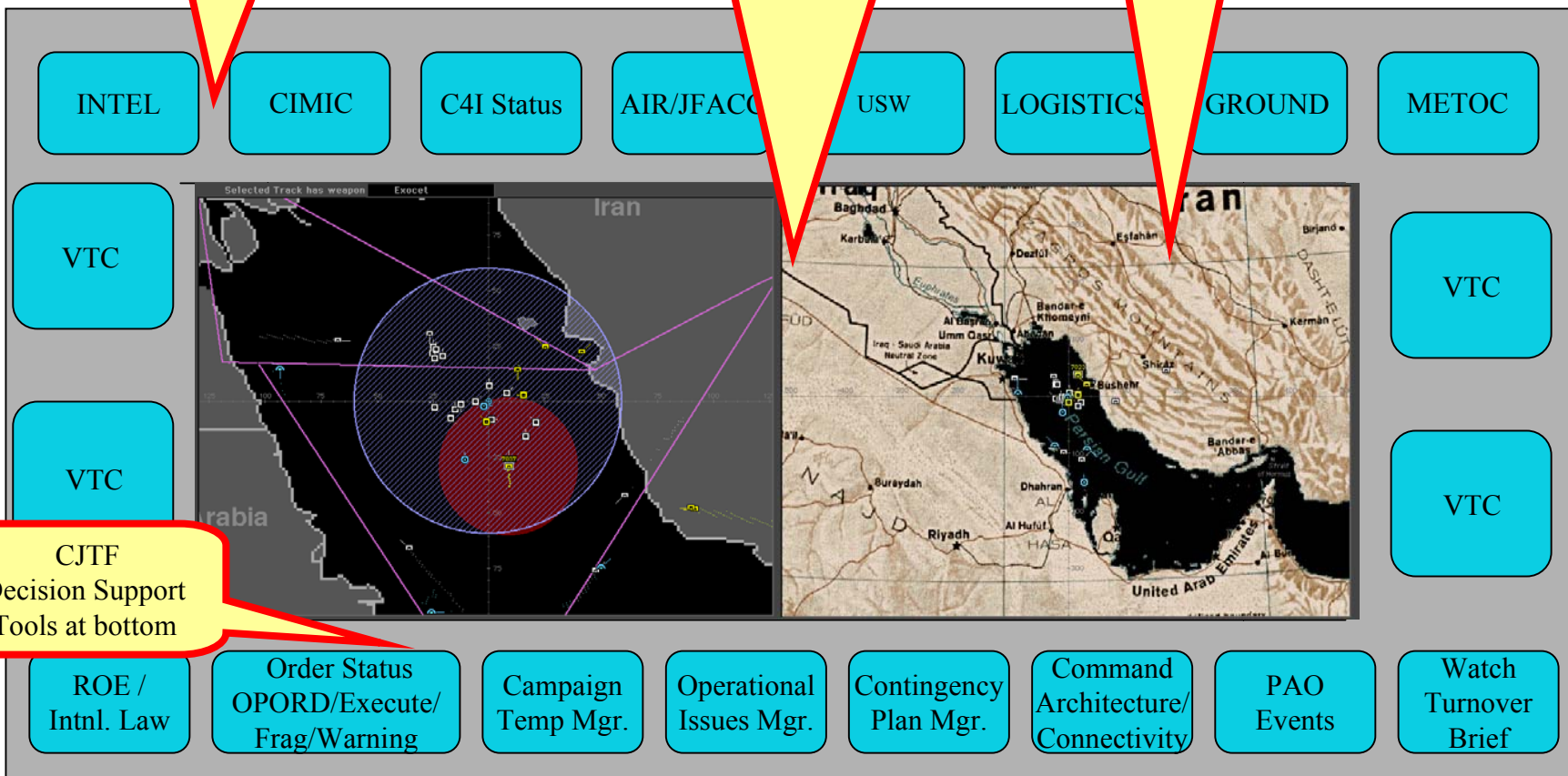


# Conceptual CJTF Collaborative Decision Support System: A “Picture Window” into a “sea of information” displayed using a 4096x2304 “data wall” & fed from Anchor Desk DSS’s.

CJTF Anchor / LNO  
Desks Summary Displays  
across top.

BWC would swap perimeter displays in and out of  
large collaborative displays through voice and/or  
gesture commands

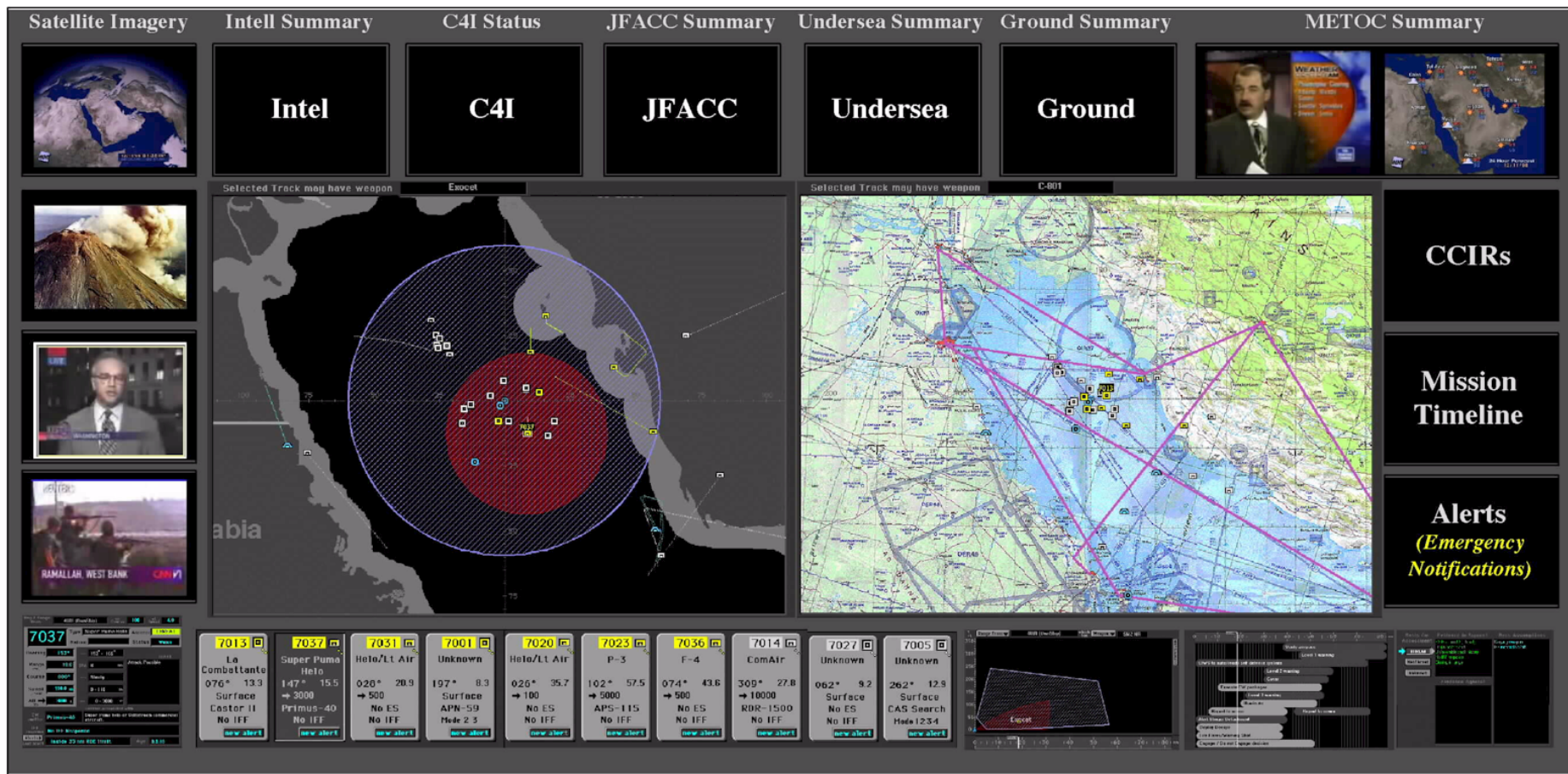
Large workspaces for  
*collaborative* decision making -  
amplify on summary displays  
in perimeter







# Conceptual CJTF Collaborative Decision Support System: A “Picture Window” into a “sea of information” displayed using a “data wall” & fed from Anchor Desk DSS’s.







# Decision Centered Design

---

## Information Systems for Fleet decision makers that:

*Are applicable to ALL command echelons & mission areas,*

*Enable Knowledge Centric Warfare with IT-21 infrastructure*

*(and beyond),*

*Essential to effective use of limited manpower,*

*Key to achieving “Speed of Command”.*

*“Very soon, this will become most important”*

*- VADM Cebrowski*